

Class 11

DATE- 1.02.22

Geography

Soil Conservation

- Soil conservation is a methodology to maintain soil fertility, prevent soil erosion and exhaustion, and improve the degraded condition of the soil.
 - Soil erosion is essentially aggravated by faulty practices. The first step in any rational solution is to check open cultivable lands on slopes from farming.
- Lands with a slope gradient of 15 – 25 per cent should not be used for cultivation. If at all the land is to be used for agriculture, terraces should carefully be made.
 - Over-grazing and shifting cultivation in many parts of India have affected the natural cover of land and given rise to extensive erosion.
- It should be regulated and controlled by educating villagers about the consequences.
- Contour bunding, Contour terracing, regulated forestry, controlled grazing, cover cropping, mixed farming and crop rotation are some of the remedial measures which are often adopted to reduce soil erosion
- The Central Soil Conservation Board, set up by the Government of India, has prepared a number of plans for soil conservation in different parts of the country. These plans are based on the climatic conditions, configuration of land and the social behaviour of people.

Questions & Answers

1. Which of the following soils contain a large proportion of sodium, potassium and Magnesium?

A) Forest soil

- B) Usara soil
- C) Yellow soil
- D) Laterite soil

2. The state having very little alluvial soil area is

- (a) Uttar Pradesh.
- (b) Uttaranchal.
- (c) Arunachal Pradesh.
- (d) Gujarat.

3. Ravines are widespread in the

- (a) Kashmir valley.
- (b) Chambal basin.
- (c) Gangetic plains.
- (d) Western ghats.

4. Structure of arid soils are generally

- (a) Loamy.
- (b) ClayClaye
- (c) Silty.
- (d) Sandy.

5. Most fertile soils are found in the

- (a) Flood plains.
- (b) Delta region
- (c) River terraces.
- (d) Estuaries.